

Calgary Weekly Herald

AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Volume VI, Number 12.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

Two Dollars a Year

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN.

D'Arcy McGee's Memory.

OTTAWA, 19.—Ottawa is speaking of erecting a monument to the late D'Arcy McGee.

Abandoned Their Trip.

OTTAWA, 17.—Lord Sackville and the Misses West have abandoned their proposed trip to Ottawa.

Newsboy Killed.

WINNIPEG, 20.—Oliver Stevenson, an Icelandic newsboy was run over and killed by a team on Main Street last night.

Acquitted.

BRANDON, 17.—John Hector, the man who killed young Matheson, in a drunken row at Binscarly last March, has been acquitted at the assizes here.

Polling Day.

VICTORIA, 19.—Polling day for the Dominion election in Carleton has been fixed for the 22nd inst. Bernard, Rogers and McLeish are candidates.

Agricultural Society Grants.

OTTAWA, 19.—The Minister of Agriculture will shortly distribute grants to various agricultural societies in the Northwest.

The Ontario Cabinet.

TORONTO, 14.—The Ontario cabinet will shortly be reconstructed. Col. Gibson of Hamilton will be provincial secretary. Hon. Mr. Pender is said to be dying.

The Police Patrol in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, 20.—Commissioner Hershman returned to the city from an official inspection of the patrols along the international boundary in the Fombia district.

Sir John's Sister's Funeral.

KINISTON, 20.—The funeral of Miss Macdonald, sister of Sir John, took place today and was largely attended. Nearly all the cabinet ministers came from Ottawa to attend.

The Soo Canal.

OTTAWA, 14.—The contract for the construction of the Sault Ste Marie canal has been awarded to Hugh and John Ryan, Toronto, the price being twelve hundred thousand dollars.

Sham Fight.

TORONTO, 16.—A sham fight took place between the Queen's Own and the Royal Grenadiers yesterday at High Park, witnessed by over 8,000 people. No serious accidents occurred.

For the Senate.

OTTAWA, 19.—Geo. A. Drummond, of Montreal, will be raised to the Senate.

The election of Mr. White, M. P. for Cardwell, is protested.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

BRANDON, 16.—At the assizes here yesterday, J. W. Webb was sentenced to be hanged December 28th, for the murder of his wife in August last. The prisoner made a full confession to the court.

Left for the West.

OTTAWA, 17.—The Mormon delegates left for the west last night. They expressed themselves satisfied with their visit to Ottawa, although the Government refused to grant any special concessions.

Fashionable Wedding at Toronto.

TORONTO, 19.—R. O'Brien, the well known Canadian artist and Mrs. Parker, sister of the manager of the Bank of Montreal here, were married Saturday morning in St. James Cathedral.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, 16.—A fire broke out in St. Joseph asylum, Cathedral street, this morning and threatened to be a holocaust, as fourteen adults and sisters in the building were only rescued with great difficulty. Loss ten thousand dollars.

Found in a Coffin.

ST. ANDREWS, 16.—James Troke, aged 75, resident of Charlotte county, disappeared three weeks ago, and when found his dead body was lying in a coffin in the bottom of a grave which he seemed to have prepared himself. Several phials, supposed to contain poison, were found in the coffin. It is supposed that he died from poisoning.

Winnipeg Notes.

WINNIPEG, 19.—The legislature has adjourned till January 31st.

Percy Shread, a boy aged 8, was drowned while skating on the Assiniboine yesterday. His brother had a narrow escape from a like fate.

Arrival of an Exploring Party.

WINNIPEG, 17.—Prof. MacCoun and party who have been exploring the Mackenzie River district since last May, arrived here today. They came by way of Fort Churchill and Cumberland and had a very rough and tedious trip.

Dr. Wild's Denunciation.

TORONTO, 16.—Dr. Wild, in his thanksgiving service, denounced the action of the third temperance party in the Halton election. He condemned commercial unionists and annexationists, and told Canadians to look either to independence or imperial federation.

Deadling Express Clerk Captured.

VICTORIA, 19.—Simpson, the defaulting Northern Pacific express clerk, who skipped from Tacoma with a \$10,000 express package has been arrested at Kamloops on his way to Winnipeg. All the money except \$100 was found in a valise he carried with him.

Canadian Fishery.

MONTREAL, 20.—A Metlakatla, B. C., correspondent says Canadian vessels have been taking seals in Behring sea all the season unmolested. Although the Alaska Commerce Company has made repeated protests to the authorities at Washington in regard to the matter.

The Manitoba Railway Case.

OTTAWA, 20.—Mr. Martin has been advised that Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and probably New Brunswick, will send counsel who will ask to take part in the case of the Manitoba Government on the railway question.

The Chicago Canal.

OTTAWA, 20.—The contracts have been awarded for the construction of the Chicago transport canal and ship railway across the isthmus connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at an aggregate of five and a half millions. Docks at either end will cost a much more and the vessels will be raised by hydraulic lifts.

The Manitoba Railway war Over.

WINNIPEG, 14.—The Government have dismissed their tracklayers, released their special police from duty and abandoned all further attempts to build the Portage extension, pending the decision of the supreme court next week. This is the end of the railway war.

Both sides have withdrawn their forces.

A Success.

MONTREAL, 16.—The grand political demonstration, tendered to Taillon, leader of Her Majesty's opposition in the Quebec House, was a grand success. All the leading lights of the conservative party were present and speeches were delivered by Caron, Langevin, Chapleau, Curran and others.

The Chicago Boodle Case.

CHICAGO, 17.—Ed. McDonald, the most prominent of the defendants in the famous boodle trials, had the findings against him reversed today by the Illinois supreme court. McGarigle, who made his escape from Sheriff Matheson through the medium of a bath tub, was indicted with Ed.

The Manitoba Legislature.

WINNIPEG, 17.—The legislature was in session till 2 o'clock this morning discussing a resolution defining the position of the province on the railway crossing matter. Greenway announced that if the retaliation policy was not proposed, the house will adjourn today until some time in January.

A Terrible Tragedy.

TORONTO, 20.—Latest developments in connection with the suicide on Friday last at the suspension bridge, of the English commercial traveller, Fred Barber, are of a most painful nature. The woman whom he married on Wednesday, turns out to be a woman of loose character of this city, known as Polly Bredin. She has been for five years past living as a prostitute in various houses of ill-fame, and there can be no doubt that it was a discovery of

disgraceful connections he had unwillingly performed that drove Barber to suicide. Polly Bredin is handsome and well educated, and contrived to thoroughly dupe Barber. Her identity was discovered owing to her coming to claim the body of her alleged husband.

Disatisfied.

OTTAWA, 16.—The Mormon delegates from the Northwest are dissatisfied with the result of their visit to Ottawa. The government will not grant their request, to be allowed to bring in machinery and implements free of duty or to be permitted to bring in more women to whom they had been previously married, according to Mormon custom.

Interested in the Railway Crossing.

OTTAWA, 17.—Other provinces besides Manitoba are manifesting a deep interest in the Manitoba crossing case which comes up before the Supreme Court on Wednesday, in so far as it effects provincial rights generally. The Attorney-General of Quebec, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia and Attorney-General of New Brunswick will appear on behalf of their provinces.

Martin's Letter.

WINNIPEG, 17.—Attorney General Martin who wrote an open letter to the Mail in reply to Mr. Van Horne, has been branded "a common falsifier" for stating that the Mounted Infantry stood over Government workmen at Fort Whyte with loaded Winchester. Col. Villiers, Col. Taylor and Supt. Whyte deny the statement. At no time did the infantry have their rifles loaded.

The Mormons and the Government.

OTTAWA, 14.—The Mormons who were here some days ago returned from Montreal today, and had an interview with Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, this afternoon, towards getting financial aid to get their countrymen to locate in the Northwest. The minister informed them he could not do so since the system of assisted passages was abolished.

Old Probs.

OTTAWA, 20.—Regarding the necessity of extending the meteorological service to Manitoba and the Northwest, Hon. C. H. Tupper has been giving the subject serious consideration for some time past, and as a result Mr. Carmichael, director of the service, will probably make a transcontinental trip shortly, with the object of learning the best means of providing the needed requirements. Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, also is taking an active part in securing this boon.

Big Fire in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, 14.—The city market was destroyed at five o'clock this morning. The building and contents will be almost a total loss. The value of the building was \$90,000 dollars, partially insured. All the butchers who had stalls in the building lost everything. Supt. Marshall and family had a narrow escape for their lives. S. Hughes, formerly a merchant of Brandon has absconded, leaving many creditors.

Weather Prophetic Predictions.

MONTREAL, 11.—Walter H. Smith, weather prophet, says the exceptional rain is due to the unusual cool weather of this summer and predicts it will be followed by a winter of severe cold, instancing as an example the year of 1858 when there were 111 rainy days and January and February of 1859 were marked by intense cold, 43 below being registered in Montreal, while at the same time the rest of the winter was unusually mild.

Enquiry to be Made.

OTTAWA, 17.—It is stated that at the next session of parliament an enquiry will be made into the ranching system in the Northwest Territory. This arises out of statements made by the Northwest ranchers and contradictory statements by Dr. McEachran, manager of the Walrond ranch, and also the quarantine inspector. McEachran is accused of not permitting bona fide settlers to remain on a ranch, while he denies the same. In fact the ranches are said to carry only 100,000 head, when they ought to carry 800,000.

Manitoba's Railway Case.

OTTAWA, 19.—In legal circles it is contended here that the Supreme Court will refuse to try the Manitoba crossing case, as the court is only asked for an opinion on the case. It is said the court will refer

back the matter to the railway committee of the Privy Council on the grounds that it is at present overcrowded with work. A large number of cases have been waiting for a long time for adjudication and the judges have no time to act as arbitrators.

The Liquor Question.

REGINA, 20.—Prohibition versus license was discussed in the Assembly yesterday. The debate was carried on by Turiff, Haultain, Oliver, Cayley, Brett, Bots, Sacord, Jelly, Sutherland and others. A great majority of the members spoke strongly in favor of a vote of the people. Three members favored straight license. Some opposition was taken to a vote on the ground of expense, which is expected to be \$4,000. Turiff's motion for a vote of the people was carried on division at ten o'clock last night by 14 to 6.

Mr. Haultain proposed an amendment in favor of license and vote by districts, but it was withdrawn. Cayley and Tweed moved an amendment in favor of high license pure and simple which was defeated by eight majority. The members voting for Cayley's amendment in favor of stringent license law, were Haultain, Heev, Cayley, Tweed, Lineham and Bots. Mitchell did not vote.

FOREIGN.

Rev. Spurgeon.

LONDON, 17.—Rev. Spurgeon is seriously ill.

A Relapse.

BIRMINGHAM, 16.—John Bright has had a serious relapse. His sons have arrived from London.

Improving.

LONDON, 17.—Bright's condition is slightly improved. Much danger is yet feared owing to his extreme weakness.

Jack the Ripper.

LONDON, 14.—The police are confident that they are on the right track in the search for the White chapel murderer. Two persons have been found who saw the man that accompanied the last victim to her room on the night she was murdered. Their descriptions of the man tally in every respect.

The Queen at Windsor.

LONDON, 19.—The court has arrived at Windsor from Balmoral for the winter. Notwithstanding her seventy years of life the Queen is in most perfect health and strength. She warmly greeted her widowed daughter-in-law, Frederick, of Germany, who had already arrived at Windsor.

The Royal Yacht Party.

LONDON, 16.—The Prince of Wales has gone on board the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" and leaves Port Victoria at daybreak for Flushing, where he will receive the Dowager Empress Victoria, Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian and Count Von Hatzfeldt. The German Ambassador will receive the empress on her arrival at Port Victoria on Monday.

Invisible Humberg.

DUBLIN, 20.—The invincibles, Mullet and McCaffery left here today under a strong escort for London, where they will give evidence before the Parnell commission. When the train reached Downpatrick station, McCaffery shouted "God save Ireland. We want the people to know that we are coerced and go unwillingly."

The Parnellites Want Funds.

DUBLIN, 18.—The subject of an appeal in formal shape to America for funds is being debated by the Parnellites. The sum from British sources increased but slowly. Mr. Parnell is preparing an elaborate speech to be delivered in support of Mr. Gladstone's substitute for the Government's land purchase extension measure.

The Red Flag.

LONDON, 19.—The Socialists of London held an immense meeting in Victoria park to commemorate the Trafalgar square and Chicago riots. Speeches were made from three platforms. Mrs. Parsons advocated the use of bombs. Graham, member of parliament, denounced capitalists and land lords, and said that unless the workers organized to take land, capital and machinery for their own benefit, they would continue to be slaves and Trafalgar square and Chicago scenes be repeated.

Fenians.

LONDON, 14.—At the opening of the Parnell commission yesterday it was stated that several threatening letters had been received by the justice and counsel. The taking of evidence in relation to the outrages was then proceeded with. James Mannion, one of the witnesses called, declared himself both a fenian and a member of the national league. He said he had taken part in several outrages and had gone on moonlight expeditions. He knew no moonlighter who was not also a member of the league. Peter Flaherty, a farmer of Galway, testified that he was a moonlighter and was not ashamed to acknowledge it. He was perfectly ready to act with the moonlighters again.

Edward Flannigan had been in America since 1870. He had been present at numerous league meetings at Pittsburgh and New York at which Stephen J. Menny presided. He said that many had collected funds for the purpose of buying firearms for use in Ireland.

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, 17.—There was quite a stirring scene during the progress of the Parnell Commission yesterday. A farmer named Sullivan, who lived in the county Kerry, was put on the stand. He testified that in June, 1884, he was shot at by a man who came to the door of his house. On cross-examination he said he did not connect the shooting with any member of the national league. At this point the Attorney-General took Sullivan in hand for re-examination. He asked him if since he came into the court room today either Mr. Timothy or Mr. Edward Harrington had spoken to him. Both the gentlemen named, who were present, immediately arose and repudiated the imputation of the Attorney-General. This called forth a rebuke from Justice Hannen. Addressing Mr. Timothy Harrington he said: "This is quite irregular. You ought to know that you cannot take a part both as counsel and witness." Mr. Harrington answered: "The Attorney-General assumed my name and I must ask the protection of the court." Justice Hannen said: "Let the court be adjourned, we must maintain decorum." After an absence of 10 minutes, the judges returned. Mr. Timothy Harrington thereupon apologized for his conduct. Justice Hannen accepted the apology and said: "All persons must obey the court. The court is glad to accept your statement." The hearing of the evidence was then resumed.

AMERICAN.

A Boy Commits Suicide.

CALIFORNIA, Ont., 19.—Albert Brook, aged fifteen, suicided by hanging today because his father scolded him for driving too fast.

An Appeal for Funds.

LINCOLN, Neb., 19.—A circular has been addressed by President Fitzgerald to the various branches of the Irish National League appealing for funds to sustain Parnell in his fight against the Times.

C. F. R. Officials at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, 20.—Mr. Van Horne, president, and Messrs. Angus and Ellsworth directors of the Canadian Pacific, left for Montreal last night. They visited several railway officials while here.

A Society Wedding.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The marriage of Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. for Birmingham, England, to Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the secretary of war of the United States, took place at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, opposite the executive mansion at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Leonard, of Washington, assisted by J. H. Franks of Salem, Mass., and were of a most simple character. Among the invited guests present, were President and Mrs. Cleveland; secretaries Bayard, Fairchild and Whitney; post master general Dickinson with ladies of their families; justices Lamar and Gray of the supreme court. Lord Sackville was not present, the British legation being represented by Herbert, the charge of affairs. After the wedding breakfast was served at Endicott mansion to relatives and guests. Among the wedding presents to the bride were a complete set of silver knives, forks and spoons, gold inlaid, from President Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain took the train for the north, their destination not being made public. After a week of travel in this country, they will sail for England.

IN THE DAIRY.
Hints About Matters That Have an Influence on the Question of Profit and Loss.
The old time rule of having all the dairy cows calve in the spring has been modified in many sections of the country, and entirely changed in some others where progressive dairymen approve of fresh cows every month of the year. Quite a number of dairymen claim that prices for dairy products are equalized throughout the twelve months and profits of the year thereby increased, by having a part of one's herd at least calve during the fall and early winter months. Advocates of this plan give the assurance that they have fewer sick calves in winter than in summer, that the supply of milk and butter is extended throughout the year instead of being confined to shorter seasons, and that there is more leisure to handle the stock in winter than in summer.

The important point in raising calves, at whatever season these may have been dropped, is to give the animals a fair start in life, for which purpose nothing equals milk as it is taken from the cow. Though some practice separating the calf from the cow the day after it is dropped, it is generally preferable to let it run with the cow for four or five days, taking all the milk. At least this period ought to elapse after a calf is dropped, before the milk will be fit for use as human food. After separating the calf from the cow new milk should be liberally fed for two weeks, and if this can be continued even longer, it is advisable. No substitute for new milk should be given under two weeks. After that, however, more economical food may be compounded, if desired, and the calf will still thrive. If skim milk can now be afforded, the calf will thrive on liberal feeding.

Willard says that if whey and oil meal be properly prepared it can be made to serve as a very good substitute for milk. The whey should be dipped off when sweet from the vat, then bring it to the boiling point and turn it upon the oil meal. Let the mixture stand till night, then feed. In the morning whey sweet from the vat may be fed. At the commencement a little less than a pint of oil meal per day will be sufficient for four calves. This may be gradually increased till each calf has a daily ration of half a pint. At first it is better not to feed calves all the whey they will drink at a time. A large feed of whey cloy the appetite and deranges the health. A half pail of whey at first is enough for a feed, which may be increased to three-fourths of a pail and a pail as the calf increases in age. Two meals a day, if the calf runs in a good pasture, is sufficient. Calves fed in this way ought not to be weaned until they can get a good bit of after feed from the early cut meadows. It is important to keep them in a growing, thrifty condition with no check. When weaned earlier their growth is often checked by reason of short, dry or innutritious feed in pastures.

When whey is not to be had for feeding young calves the following is sometimes used: Take three quarts of linseed meal and four quarts of bean meal and mix with thirty quarts of boiling water, when it is left to digest for twenty-four hours and is then poured into a boiler on the fire having thirty-one quarts of boiling water. It is here boiled for half an hour, being stirred with a perforated paddle to prevent lumps and produce perfect incorporation. It is then set aside to cool and is given blood warm. When first used it is mixed with milk in small quantity. The milk is gradually decreased till they get the mucilage only. Indian meal may be used in place of bean meal. Buckwheat meal cooked into porridge and added to whey is reported to have been used with good results.

It is considered a desirable point to hasten the maturity of the young animal by good feeding and care so that it will come into milk at two years, as such heifers make better milkers than those that come in at three years, besides the profit of milk for an extra season.

The World's Harvest of Wheat and Rye.
According to the official report of the estimated world's harvest of cereals, recently issued by the Vienna congress, Russia appears to be the only European nation with a surplus of wheat. According to the report alluded to, the wheat crop of the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 25 per cent., that of France 25 per cent., and that of Italy 30 per cent. It is estimated that the European wheat crop will be 1,993,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,931,000,000 last year. The report is reported to be the shortest in several years.

Directions for Canning Corn.
The custom of canning or evaporating corn for home use during the winter is growing among our farmers, and housewives are inquiring about recipes. The following plan is suggested in Country Gentleman:

Cut and scrape the corn from the cob while still in the milk; fill glass case full and place the glass cover over each can; then place the cans in a washboiler with a narrow strip of board at the bottom, not letting the cans touch each other. Now, turn into the boiler sufficient cold water to nearly reach the tops of the cans; place on the stove and boil without intermission for four hours. Remove the cans to a table and fill rounding full with boiling water; then seal up in the usual way and place them in a cool, dark place.

Evaporated corn is quite equal to canned corn, but if you cannot avail yourself of this process, the next best way is to cut it from the cob, place it on earthen plates, and carefully dry it in the oven stove, being very careful not to discolor it by too hot an oven. When used, soak over night in sufficient cold water to just cover it, and let it boil half an hour just before dinner time; then season and serve.

The International Dairy Show.
The International Dairy show to be held at Chicago, at the time of the Fat show, Nov. 13-25, promises to be one of the finest and most comprehensive displays of dairy products ever made. The committee request dairymen everywhere to be prepared to compete for the premiums offered. Premium lists can be secured by application to R. L. Lippincott, secretary of committee, No. 10 Michigan avenue, Chicago, or Col. Charles T. Mills, secretary state board of agriculture, Springfield, Ills.

Wanted Immediately.
300 BUSHELS OF POTATOES at the Royal Hotel.

IOOF
PARTIES who have received invitations for the Oddfellows' Ball on the 28th inst., can procure tickets from any member of the committee or at Liston Bros., Books etc., Tickets \$3.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
A BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, PLANT complete. Also machinery of all kinds. Engines and boilers all sizes. We would be pleased to correspond with anyone wishing to be interested in the foundry business.
P. & G. BROADBENT, H.B. Brokers, Hamilton.
25-38-1w.

NOTICE.
J. W. COCKLE, having left Calgary, all orders in the Taxidermist line, will now be attended to by W. G. MACKAY, at the old stand, Stephen Avenue.
25-31-1w.

NOTICE.
A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Calgary District Agricultural Society, will be held at the Fire Hall, Calgary, on Monday, 15th day of Nov., 1888, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m. Business of importance.
AMOS ROWE, J. G. FITZGERALD, President. Sec. Treas.
Nov. 9, 88 270-9-dw

WM. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE
Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Permit Orders Promptly Executed.
2nd STREET, 248-4 15-dw

BRANDON.
Thos Harkness
Horse Dealer
Brandon, Man
Heavy Eastern Horses
A Specialty.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Alberta & Athabasca Railway Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an amendment of its charter, giving power to extend, construct, equip and operate its line of railway from its southern terminal point on Bow River or the Canadian Pacific Railway, southerly to the International boundary, and also from its northern terminal on the Athabasca River northwesterly to the Peace River and to increase the capital stock thereof and for other purposes.
LOUGHEED & MCCARTHY,
Solicitors for said Company
Calgary, 11th October, 1888. 445-52-w3m

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF
Trees, Plants, Bulbs, Etc.,
FOR FALL PLANTING.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM
One hundred assorted HOLLAND BULBS sent to any address for \$1.
For list of varieties contained in each collection see catalogue.
G. A. McTAVISH,
250-10-dw North Saanich, B.C.

PALACE STABLES.
LIVERY, SALE AND FEED.
South of the C.P.R. Depot.
Good Corral Attached.

Fine Single and Double Rigs, also Saddle Horse
STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOMERS.
Patronage Respectfully Solicited. Telephone orders immediately attended to.
ARMSTRONG & McNAUGHTON,
218-4w-1fo Proprietors.

THE PALACE HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT.
Opposite the C. P. R. Passenger Depot.

Large Comfortable Rooms, First-class Table.
(European Plan)
Good Attendance.
Bar Furnished with Choice Cigars and Beer.
MRS. E. CLARKE, Proprietress.
218-4w-1fo

DELMONICO
RESTAURANT

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
THE above house which has for some time been enjoyed a
First-class Reputation,
Has changed management. The present leaseholders are prepared to cater to the appetite of the public at the following rates:

Day Board, per week, \$5.50.
Table Board, 21 meals, \$6.50

The Culinary Department
Will be under the direct supervision of the proprietors.
Fresh Oysters in all Styles. Game and Fish in season.
LLOYD & WILLIAMS, Proprietors
204-dw

McTAVISH BROTHERS
GENERAL BLACKSMITHS
and Horsehoofers. All kinds of Carriage repairing promptly attended to. Makers of BRANDS Etc. East of Post office Block south of Stephen Avenue.
Calgary, - - Alberta.

NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given of the intention of the applicants hereinafter named, to the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, under the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, for the issue of letters patent to incorporate a Company to be known as THE TURF CLUB ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED).
The object for which incorporation is sought is the promotion and encouragement of horse racing and the acquiring of such property, real and personal, as may be necessary for the purposes of a proper turf association. The chief place of business within the said Territories of the proposed Company will be the Town of Calgary. The proposed amount of capital stock is \$100,000. The number of shares is 100, and the amount of each share \$1,000.
The names, addresses, and calling of the said applicants who are also to be the first or provisional directors of the Company are John Lineham, Calgary, Stock Dealer; Geo. A. Leeson, Contractor, Calgary; James Heilly, Calgary, Hotel Proprietor; the said parties all being residents of Canada.
Calgary, July 11th, 1888.
GEORGE MURDOCH,
Sec'y Alberta Turf Club Association,
LOUGHEED & MCCARTHY,
Advocates for Applicants.

D. SUITOR
General Blacksmith
All work neatly and promptly done at moderate prices. BRAND MAKING a specialty. Carriage repairing.
ATLANTIC AVENUE, EAST, CALGARY.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY given that application for letters patent will be made to the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories to constitute the persons hereinafter named and others who hereafter become shareholders in the company, a body corporate and politic for the purposes among others, hereinafter mentioned.
1 The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Herald Publishing Company, (Limited)."
2 The object for which incorporation is sought is the publishing of a newspaper or newspapers and the carrying on a general printing and publishing business.
3 The place within the Northwest which is to be its chief place of business, is the town of Calgary.
4 The proposed amount of its capital stock is \$5,000.
5 The number of shares is one hundred and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.
6 The names in full, address and calling of the applicants are as follows: Alex. der Loque, of the town of Calgary, aforesaid publisher; James Alexander, of the same place, Advocate, and Ernest J. Chambers, of the same place, Journalist.
JOHN C. F. BOWN,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dated Calgary, Aug 18, 1888

General Blacksmith
All work neatly and promptly done at moderate prices. BRAND MAKING a specialty. Carriage repairing.
ATLANTIC AVENUE, EAST, CALGARY.

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JOHN C. F. BOWN,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Dated Calgary, Aug 18, 1888

F. LAZARUS
PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT
By wearing the only
FRANK LAZARUS
Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris
Renowned Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
These Spectacles and Eye Glasses have been used for the past 35 years, and given in every instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the best in the world. They never tire and last many years without change.
FOR SALE BY
A. McBRIDE
Hardware Merchant, CALGARY.
FRANK LAZARUS MANUFACTURER.
28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Late Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.
No connection with any other firm in the Dominion of Canada. 8-34w

Quack! Quack!
THE FIFTEENTH IS COMING BOYS AND DON'T FORGET TO BUY YOUR
AMMUNITION
— AT —
GRANT'S
Where you can procure every description of Sportsman's Material.
SHELLS EMPTY OR LOADED WITH BEST GRADES OF POWDER. A FINE LOT OF GUNS TO BE SOLD CHEAP!
GRANT'S HARDWARE STORE, Stephen Avenue, (Opposite Herald Block), CALGARY.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION
— AT —
ROGERS,
HARDWARE
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E. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Managing Director and Editor.
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IRRIGATION.

Although in the immediate vicinity of Calgary there are no great tracts of country absolutely requiring irrigation, we must necessarily take great interest in this matter, as proper systems of irrigation are much needed in parts of southern Alberta, as well as in the Assiniboias. There are vast regions in the Northwest Territories, at present mere deserts, which under the influence of irrigation would be made to blossom like the rose. This question has been persistently kept before the notice of the Dominion Government by Mr. D. W. Davis, M. P., and in the near future the Government must do something to reclaim the barren lands. In the Northern States the irrigation method has been tried and has been found such a complete success that the people there are agitating for more support for irrigation works from the government. The Montana Live Stock Journal is particularly enthusiastic over irrigation and even goes the length of saying that artificially irrigated lands are superior to all others. In a recent issue our contemporary published the following:-

"To the eastern, or Atlantic seaboard farmer, the idea of irrigating is one which assails his mind with a certain repulsiveness and causes him to imagine that such efforts are a world of trouble. He has always been accustomed to rainfall, and in certain seasons plenty of it. He, therefore, depends on this as a source of the necessary moisture for the crops, and he raises them accordingly. When the season, therefore, happens to be unusually short of precipitation, his crops suffer correspondingly, and he contents himself by calling this a 'drouth' and wishing for a 'spell of rain.'"

"The idea of a western farm with its ditches, its canals and culverts is repulsive to his mind. He associates ditches with an idea of bad land, for he never has use for them except it be to drain some boggy lot which has always been a source of annoyance to him. This, of course, results from a life long education in a particular kind of farming. Could he but compare this system of farming with that of his western brother who has an irrigated farm, he would find the latter far in advance of himself."

"The western man contemplates his crop with a degree of absolute certainty not entering into the calculations of a seaboard farmer. He possesses the power of regulating the extent of the moisture to be conveyed to his land and the times when such shall be so moistened. He enjoys a light and perfectly healthy atmosphere, free from miasmatic contagion and disease germs generated in rainfall countries, and as the substance of his soil is not run off in a dozen rivulets and streams which drain the eastern farm and carry off the surplusage of water therefrom, that nutrient so removed consequently remains on the western farm to feed the growth of the plants it raises. Many other points might be cited which, in fact, show the superiority possessed by the irrigated farm over that of the farm dependent upon natural precipitation for its moisture, and upon the whole it is now being recognised that irrigated farms are the best, and they are certainly the cheapest, for they can frequently be gotten for nothing in their arid state and they become highly valuable by this character of improvement. This fact is noticeable by the systems of the money lenders, the most alert and astute set of people in business, who invariably rate higher an irrigated farm, and will lend more money upon it than they will upon one in a rainfall district. Such being the case, it follows that the great west and Northwest, which is rich in fertile unirrigated lands, will, when reclaimed, be a region of untold wealth in farms."

ALBERTA CATTLE INTERESTS.

The Montreal Herald, the paper which appears to consider itself the only reliable authority on Alberta matters in Eastern Canada, the same sheet which a few weeks ago described Calgary as a mountain town, has again been entertaining its readers with a dissertation on

some mystic grievances supposed to exist in Alberta. An idea as to the nature of this snarl can be formed when it is known that it is based upon some article or another in the Macleod Gazette. In the hope evidently of being able to substantiate the charges against the Government, our Montreal namesake sent a reporter to Dr. McEachran. This is how the Herald reports the report:-

"A reporter of the Herald staff called on Dr. McEachran at his residence last night to obtain some explanations with reference to the attacks on the quarantine system in the Northwest, and himself in particular, that appeared in the Macleod Gazette, which he cheerfully gave. On being asked why the quarantine was established in the first place, and why it is maintained, he replied: 'By the provision of the Imperial Act known as the Duke of Richmond's Bill passed in 1873, all countries in which contagious diseases of cattle were known to exist were scheduled, and the stock coming from all such countries to any port in Great Britain have to be slaughtered within ten days of the date of landing, whereas cattle coming from countries in which no contagious disease exists are free to be conveyed alive to any market in Great Britain. No provision was made for parts of countries, hence the United States from east to west were scheduled. On urgent representations that no disease existed in the west and no movement of cattle from the Canadian Northwest took place, the establishment of quarantines in the Northwest was not insisted upon by the Imperial authorities for several years."

The outbreak of pleur-pneumonia at Chicago, and other places west and southwest as well as the commencement of an export business from the Canadian west, caused the Imperial authorities to insist on the quarantine of ninety days being extended to all Canada, for cattle entering from the United States, as it would be impossible to prevent American cattle from being exported as Canadian. Hence, apart from the question of disease, it was imperative on the government to establish quarantines or allow Canada to be scheduled—which would mean a very serious blow to the cattle trade of the Dominion."

What about that settler whom you sent to Texas?

Well, you have only to know the Macleod Gazette man to understand that, the Texas man is a joke played on him by some of 'the boys.' I never was in Texas, I know nothing about the country, except that it cannot be compared to Alberta as a cattle country if the heavy losses yearly reported there are correct. Let him give the name of the Texas man."

WHAT ABOUT S. D. O'NEAL'S LETTER?

O'Neal simply mistakes the facts. He and a partner built a house on the most desirable part of the Walrand lease, of slabs, taken from the former site of Sir A. T. Galt's saw mill in the Porcupines. He put in some crop which brought him no return. His partner left him, and the place was vacant while he went east."

It is true that he came to me on the train, and informed me that he was taking his family to Calgary. I asked him why not to Beaver Creek? He replied that he had doubts of that ever being much of a farming country. He was not quite sure whether he would go back there or not, was going to look round Calgary first. He pressed me to buy him out, which I declined to do at any price. I told him if he came back I would give him an opportunity to contract for hay-making and such work, and looked for him, but he never came back. I was informed that as he could not sell to us he gave another settler permission to take the building away for nothing. He took all worth taking, leaving the rickety slabs standing to be blown down this summer."

The whole sum and substance of this Gazette grudge is: Wood was refused a lease, and he, of course, is down on the Government and lease system, just as he was down on the Lieut. Governor for refusing him a whiskey permit. He is down on me personally because I have no use for him, and refuse to waste money for my company in supporting a sheet which is proverbially more shifty than the wind, and whose editor makes his bread and butter out of cattle men, whose business, through petty spite, he would ruin if he could."

HOW HIGH LICENSE WORKS.

High license in Pennsylvania is completely proving the superiority of that system over prohibition, as a preventative of intemperance. The new law that went into operation in the old quaker State in June last is exceedingly stringent. The person who petitions for a license to sell spirituous liquors must give security that he will observe the law.

The penalties for the violation of the law are exceedingly severe. The granting of licenses is placed in the hands of judges of the peace.

On whose duty it is to make a rigid enquiry into the antecedents of the applicant and the requirements of the locality in which he proposes to open a bar. The first result of the new law was that a very large proportion of the applications for license were refused and consequently two-thirds of the saloons and hotel bars were closed. There were in Philadelphia last year 5,773 licensed saloons. They were cut down by the judges to 1,258. Since the law went into operation there have been 3,422 petitions for license; of these only 1,399 were granted. The result of the operation of the law has been that that there have been far less street drunkenness, less disorder and fewer arrests. Mr. Charles Emery Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, says: "In June, July, August and September of 1887, the commitments were for the five months respectively, 2,737, 2,728, 2,736, 2,755. In the corresponding months of 1888 (since the high license law went into operation) they were 1,563, 1,645, 1,817, 1,904." This diminution of commitments has occurred while the population was increasing."

In view of the complete success of high license wherever it is being tried and the complete failure of the absurd travesty on law, called prohibition, it is surprising that there should still be any advocates of the prohibition farce. Prejudice dies hard however, and this is clearly a case of prejudice."

MARSH FOR MAYOR.

Mr. D. W. Marsh will be the next mayor of Calgary. His acceptance of the nomination tendered to him and the influential nature of the requisition presented to him give full assurance of that. If those who signed the requisition paper work as they promised to, it will be absolutely impossible to defeat Mr. Marsh, and Calgary has reason to congratulate herself that such is the case. Mr. Marsh is without doubt the very best man who could have been placed in nomination for the mayoralty. He is a shrewd business man of undisputed integrity and rare tact and has such standing in the community as will entitle him to the respect of the citizens."

It is extremely gratifying to notice that in this matter the leading people of the town are willing to overlook political differences so long as the best interests of the town can be served. Mr. Marsh is well known to have leanings towards the liberal party; but nevertheless the names of nearly all the leading conservatives of the town figure on his requisition paper and he will find among conservative citizens the hardest workers for his election. This is as it should be. We must keep our municipal affairs entirely free from party politics if we want our municipal government to be independent and beneficial."

There has been in the past altogether too much of the rabid faction spirit about municipal elections, and that at last a gentleman is nominated a candidate for the mayoralty who is in reality "the citizens candidate", and not merely the puppet of any party ring, augurs well for the public spirit of the people of Calgary. It is sincerely to be hoped that all who are anxious to know the system of "ring government" completely under, will see to it that Mr. Marsh is returned an overwhelming majority if he is opposed."

We hope he will not be and with good reason, for no opposition could hope to be successful in defeating him."

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Canadians, from one end of the Dominion to the other, Thursday returned thanks to the Almighty for the blessings of the harvest. It is to be hoped that this National Thanksgiving Day will continue to be one of the institutions of Canada, in spite of those scoffers who pretend to see in all officially proclaimed religious festivals a barbarous relic of medieval times. The proclamation of a day of national thanksgiving by the Governor-General is an annual acknowledgement that Canada is a Christian country and is well calculated to recall to the thoughtless Canadian his dependence upon Providence for the blessings so abundantly bestowed upon his beloved country. Canadians have every cause to be thankful this year. The Dominion has been free from pestilence, famine, internal trouble and disaster. She has prospered; and her harvest just garnered in has been on the whole satisfactory. In some parts of the old provinces certain crops were damaged; but the average is good. Here, in Alberta, we have particular cause to be thankful. Our crops have been unequalled, and the brightest expectations of our people have been excelled."

The hearts of our people should be filled with genuine thankfulness when they assemble to acknowledge the Almighty's bounty."

THE ASSEMBLY.

REGINA, Monday 12.—This afternoon's session proved the most fruitful of any since the members first assembled. The usual batch of petitions for grants to roads, bridges, etc., having been heard, Mr. Turritt, the prohibitionist of the assembly, presented a petition from the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance, which had been adopted at the convention held here last week. It set forth that:-

"Whereas the permissive clause of the Northwest Territories Act has been found by experience to be capable of too wide an interpretation, and has been made the basis of a system which has greatly impaired the effective operation of the law in prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, in consequence of which the working of the Act has been found unsatisfactory, and

"Whereas efforts have been made and are being made to introduce the license system into this country, and

"Whereas in the opinion of this meeting such an important change should not be made without first submitting the question to a vote of the people, and

"Whereas it is considered by this meeting that a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage would more materially advance the general interests of our country than any form of license law, therefore

Resolved that the Northwest Legislature now in session be requested to submit the question of Prohibition vs. License to the people at the polls."

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE, and to recommend the Dominion Government to provide such legislation at the approaching session of Parliament he will be in harmony with the wishes of the people as expressed by such vote."

"And we moreover humbly pray that such vote be taken simultaneously by ballot and for the N.W.T. as a whole."

The petition was received on Mr. Turritt's motion, seconded by Mr. Richardson.

The Civil Justice committee set the ball rolling by entering in through their chairman, Mr. Haultain, a report submitting several ordinances for the assembly's consideration. It stated that the agricultural committee had gone through chapters 12, 15, 16, 21, 23, 18, 46, 20, 53, and it recommended the addition of Mr. Lineham's name to the Civil Justice Committee, which was granted."

The assembly resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the various chapters submitted. The chapter respecting fences was first gone into and a proposal of the agricultural committee to provide for the appointment of an arbitration to determine the legality of a disputed fence provoked some interesting discussion."

Mr. Oliver pointed out that if it were possible to make the decision of the arbitration final and they were to rule that an unlawful fence was lawful, they would be doing no more than the jury who say that murderer is not a murderer."

The matter was finally referred to the honorable legal experts to draft a clause embodying the principle."

The Statute Labor, Exemptions, Fire Districts and Agricultural Societies Ordinances were considered and advanced a stage and the committee arose and asked to sit again."

It is understood the assembly will ask the Dominion Government for the handing of the \$10,000 fund set aside for Agricultural Societies in the Northwest."

THE MITCHELL CASE

was pushed ahead today by Mr. Ross, who moved it to the Election Committee with instructions to be reported at early date. He said it was due to Mr. Mitchell and his constituents that he should stand before his colleagues in his proper and right position."

Mr. Ross also moved that an address be sent to His Honor for all correspondence relating to the resolutions of last session sent to the Dominion Government."

On motion Mr. Ross was added to the Elections, and Dr. Brett to the Educational committee."

After Mr. Thorburn had introduced a bill to provide for the abatement of nuisances and protection of health outside of municipalities, the assembly adjourned."

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.—The House sat today about forty minutes, the speaker taking his seat at 2:15. After a petition had been received through Mr. Paxton, of Prince Albert, for a grant to open up a road between Prince Albert and an outlying settlement, Mr. Cayley raised a laugh by asking, when Mr. speaker called for questions, how it was there was no fire in the chambers, at the same time suggesting that the matter was a proper one to be looked into by the committee on miscellaneous subjects. The question of the

COST OF ELECTIONS

was brought up by a motion moved by Mr. Secord and seconded by Mr. Davidson, asking for a humble address to His Honor for a statement of costs in detail of the election of members to the Assembly."

The great questions of liquor and responsible government will shortly be brought before the House, and Mr. Cayley today urged the importance of having an able committee to cope with them and draft memorials. He moved, seconded by Mr. Tweed, that a memorial committee be formed consisting of the following gentlemen: The mover and seconder, Mr. Neff, Mr. Ross, Mr. Haultain, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Oliver, which was carried."

On Mr. Tweed's motion, seconded by Mr. Cayley, a committee was formed in standing order, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Haultain, Secord, and the mover and seconder."

A NEW COURT.

Mr. Cayley moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, that the civil justice committee take into consideration the advisability of the establishment of a small court of procedure for the collection of small debts. As is well known, the expenses in such cases under the present system is great, and Mr. Cayley cited a case which occurred in Calgary where the collecting of \$30 cost \$87. Mr. Justice Ronleau expressed his opinion that such a court would stimulate litigation. The motion, however, was carried."

Mr. Thorburn's bill respecting nuisance outside of municipalities will come up for its second reading tomorrow."

The Assembly adjourned until three o'clock tomorrow, as the advisory board had arranged to have the reply to His Honor's speech presented to him between two and three. Mr. Haultain mentioned that under the proposed new rules, the time of meeting was fixed at 2:30 o'clock."

REGINA 15.—The Assembly is again compelled to wait for work. Last week an adjournment had to be made for several days and at yesterday's meeting nine members who were in favor of a like adjournment this week would have carried their point but for the opposition of Mr. Oliver and others from a distance, who considered such action a "gross injustice" and made no bones of saying so. Twelve members voted with Mr. Oliver against the adjournment to Monday, so that the House will meet tomorrow as usual, after the relaxation of thanksgiving day. Some little time was monopolized yesterday by motions from members requesting leave of absence. Two of the legal experts, Messrs. Richardson and McLeod, were granted permission to absent themselves for the purpose of holding court, the former at Moose Jaw and the latter at Dunmore. Mr. Tweed, too, pleaded private business at the Hat and was granted the necessary leave of absence, as was Mr. Secord, who goes to attend to business at court. No small amusement was created by these leave of absence motions following each other thick and fast, and Mr. Haultain, who has always a keen sense of humor, said, as he moved the resolution referred to above, he would relieve any other gentleman who wished to go away."

The business of the session was the receiving of a message from the Lieutenant Governor and the passing of some resolutions, which I give below."

The following message was read to the members as they stood in their places:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I acknowledge with thanks the address you have legally adopted in answer to the speech with which I opened this session, and I rely with confidence on the assurance that the important measure submitted to you will receive your careful and full consideration."

The return asked for by Mr. Ross, containing the correspondence in connection with the resolution sent to Ottawa, was also laid on the table."

E. H. Scott, a druggist of Moose Jaw, petitioned to be enrolled as a duly qualified medical practitioner. His petition was referred to the miscellaneous subjects committee."

Mr. Tariff, seconded by Mr. Davidson, that a special committee consisting of Messrs. Lineham, Oliver, Clarksill, Thorburn, Jelly and the mover and seconder, be appointed to prepare and introduce a bill respecting elections in the Territories. Carried."

The bill for the abatement of nuisances and protection of public health outside municipalities was read a second time and Mr. Thorburn moved the House into committee of the whole, but Mr. Justice McLeod suggesting that the bill be circulated, it was placed on the orders of the day for Monday."

The House then adjourned until Friday. REGINA, Friday, 16.—To-day's was a long session and the seemingly interminable discussions were ended only by Mr. Speaker leaving the chair while a couple of motions were hanging fire."

The first debate was on the

PUBLIC PRINTING

ordinance. Mr. Cayley started the ball rolling by saying there was no regularity about the publication of the Northwest Gazette and people could not know when send in advertising matter. He moved that the Gazette be issued monthly, but on it being stated by the clerk that this was not frequent enough, he changed his

motion to fortnightly, in which shape it passed. Mr. Turiff announcing his intention to look into the matter and probably have the clause reconsidered. It was mentioned by Mr. Haultain that a proposed change in the municipal ordinance provided for the publication of tax sales in the Gazette.

Another discussion, and a longer and stronger one, took place on the question of the relative positions of His Honor and the Assembly and the powers of both, as well as the duties and powers of the advisory board. The discussion was provoked by a clause in the ordinance relating to public servants. The clause as it stood, placed the power of examining and accepting bonds of public officers in the Lieutenant Governor's hands. The Assembly desired this power for themselves.

Dr. Brett made a very able speech on this subject, bringing its various points out clearly and forcibly.

Mr. Neff, Mootomin, urged that this power should be in the hands of the Assembly or the advisory board. He said it was unfair that any power should be taken from the Assembly—it had little enough. We wanted no one-man-power. We must have responsible government.

Mr. Justice Rouleau said it was only like authorizing the mayor of a town to accept the bonds of a treasurer.

To which paralled Messrs. Thorburn, Neff, Haultain and Oliver strongly objected. The latter member made a powerful speech. He contended, among other things, that there should be no act of the executive that the Assembly should not have control over and the right to freely discuss it. He said His Honor desired to be relieved from the position of an irresponsible executive and the Assembly also devoutly wished the same thing. The clause was finally left over for future discussion in the light of new and important information which is expected to be laid before the House at an early date.

A long discussion, partly humorous and partly tedious, was conducted on the Game Law, which ultimately was amended so as to protect geese and fishers and to place plover on the free list, to be killed whenever and by whomsoever found. During a long debate on geese, Mr. Cayley thought they were numerous throughout the country. Mr. Clinkskill said the half breeds at Battleford went out during the moulting season and killed thousands upon thousands with clubs. Mr. Davidson said they were such a pest and an injury to the farmers in his constituency that in some cases 60 per cent of the crop was destroyed by them, a statement which aroused the humorous instinct in the member for Edmonton, who casually remarked that the Assiniboia farmers complained of losing 60 per cent of their grain by geese, 60 per cent by gophers, a percentage by frost and still they gathered in 40 bushels the acre! (Uproarious laughter and the joke on the member for Qu'Appelle.)

The great and serious grievance of the Prince Albert people was ably represented by Mr. Betts who moved a resolution urging on the Dominion Government the great and absolute necessity for railroads in the north country. Mr. Oliver seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

Another motion was brought forward by Mr. Clinkskill, who urged on the central government the great need and justice of an immediate re-consideration and settlement of the claims of the alleged half-breed rebels. During his speech on this subject, the member for Battleford read the following letter from Reil:—

"DEAR BROTHERS AND RELATIVES:—Since we wrote to you important events have taken place. The police have attacked us; we met them and God gave us the victory; thirty half-breeds and 5 Indians fought against 120 and after 35 or 40 minutes to fight. Rise! face the enemy, and if you can, take Battleford—destroy it—save all the goods and provisions and come to us. All you can do, do it for the love of God, and in the protection of Jesus Christ, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist, and be certain that faith does wonders.

"LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL, Esq.,

(and the members of the council.)

Before this motion was put Mr. Ross moved for a sitting tomorrow which was carried and it being five o'clock the chair was vacated.

REGINA, Saturday 17.—With Mr. Cayley in the chair, the House today in committee of the whole, got through a number of ordinances in a very short time. The chapters carried through entire were those on the subjects of Cemeteries (chap. 24); Hotels and Boarding Houses (31); Livery and other stables (32); Construction of Chimneys (33).

The only change made was the introduction of a clause in the Cemeteries Ordinance, to the effect that the cemetery company shall, within two years from its incorporation, by walls or other fences, enclose every part of the cemetery held by them.

Ernest H. Scott, of Moose Jaw, was granted the prayer of his petition and

he can now, on proving his case and passing the examination provided by the medical ordinance of 1885, be registered as a medical practitioner.

On Dr. Brett's motion, seconded by Mr. Oliver, a special committee was struck to "represent to the Dominion Government the condition of the main trails of the Territories and to ask for an increase to the grant for this purpose." The committee are Messrs. Clinkskill, Ross, Latham, Betts, Hoey and Jelly.

The question of the Dominion Government dues on dry wood cut for fuel or rails, and the fee of \$1.00 per ton on hay cut for sale, was well discussed. Mr. Clinkskill having moved that the Government be asked to repeal them. He referred to the fact that the revenue from this source is increasing, although the tax was originally put on solely for the purpose of protecting the settlers. In '83, '84 and '85 the revenue amounted to something under \$200, while in '86 it amounted to \$1,700.

Mr. Reaman, who said he had a great deal to do with permits (a member asked "What kind of permits?") was confident the dues on hay were already repealed, but Messrs. Turiff, Clinkskill and others contradicted this. Finally question was sent to the committee on a riculture, several members being unwilling to make representations to Ottawa until the question was threshed out, notwithstanding Mr. Thorburn's joke that there was no necessity for threshing hay.

On Messrs. Lineham and Cayley's motion, T. C. West's petition was referred to the Civil Justice Committee.

Mr. Cayley also moved for leave of absence on behalf of Messrs. Richardson, Tweed and Neff, who were away. This was granted.

The Poisons and the Auctioneers, Hawkers and Pedlars ordinances were discussed in committee. Dr. Brett had an amendment to the first, which will come up later on.

The chapters relating to Billiard tables, Observance of the Lord's Day and Notaries Public, were also disposed of with some amendments. Licenses for pool or billiard tables were reduced one-half. The list of offences on the Lord's Day was enlarged making persons shooting off firearms, playing pool or billiards, racing on horse back and playing any games in the streets, guilty of an infraction of the ordinance.

It is understood the great question of the hour—License vs. Prohibition—will come up for discussion and decision on Monday, when Mr. Turiff, seconded by Mr. Oliver, will move the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Assembly it is desirable to take a vote of the people to ascertain if a prohibitory or license law is desired in the Territories."

THE MINE.

The Kootenay Mines.

Mr. R. E. Lemon, merchant of Revelstoke and Nelson, has been in the city for several days. In conversation with a representative of the Colonist, Mr. Lemon yesterday stated he was in the Toad Mountain neighborhood from May until the latter part of September, this year, having a store at the landing on Kootenay lake, now known as the town of Nelson. During his residence there Mr. Lemon became thoroughly acquainted with the mineral ledges generally known as the Toad Mountain claims, and is of opinion that there will be a mining development in that region of far greater importance than any which has yet been made. The ledges are numerous, are of good width, and rich in silver and gold. Hall Brothers, who shipped a quantity of ore from their ledges received a fine profit after paying nearly \$60 per ton charges. A good deal of work has been done, but extensive development has been retarded through lack of facilities for travel and carriage of freight. There is a prospect that this will be remedied in the near future. The agent of the C. P. R. is at present in the district examining and enquiring into the extent and character of the ledges, and if his report is favorable, it is probable that the line of railway between Kootenay Lake and the Columbia river will be constructed, and a line of steamers operated to Revelstoke. This would be of inestimable benefit to the whole Kootenay Lake mining region, as it would provide an outlet for ore, and a means for obtaining cheaper supplies. Until either a rail or wagon road connects lake and river the base of supplies will be as it is at present on the American side. The difficulties of construction along the Kootenay river have, in Mr. Lemon's opinion, been greatly overestimated. For fully twenty miles the grade is light, and all that is necessary is to slash the right of way and make the grade. The only very costly work would be the building of two bridges on the route. The miners are hopeful that something will be done to aid in opening up the district.

Mr. Wheeler, the discoverer of the Hor-

Spring carbonate camp, when Mr. Lemon left, was preparing to ship ore, and hoped to be able to send out about one hundred tons of carbonate to the Northern Pacific for transfer to Butte.

Mr. Lemon is a pushing, enterprising merchant. He followed the C. P. R. westward through the mountains and transacted a large business at Eagle Pass, Revelstoke and Rogers Pass. He has been in many mining camps, some, like the Kootenay mines, at their earliest development. In his opinion, the Kootenay Lake district has a brighter prospect than the best American camps, and believes that during the coming year there will be a "boom" there in quartz unprecedented in the history of the province. If the greater portion of the benefit is not to be drawn towards the American line it will be necessary for both the provincial and C. P. R. authorities to bestir themselves and provide facilities for directing trade in its legitimate channel.

At the present there are two small steamers on Kootenay Lake, but it is the intention of Dr. Hendryx, manager of the Blue Bell mine, to construct one of 500 tons burden in order that he may ship large quantities of ore during the coming year. The ore in this mine is improving as the tunnel advances, and owing to the large deposit it will be possible to mine and ship it extensively.—Victoria Colonist.

The Kootenay Placers.

PERRY CREEK

The Perry Creek Gold Mining Company has its tunnel in 535 feet, it follows pretty much the same course as the old tunnel, being above it and in 15 feet further. The work is in the old river channel, and going through what has evidently been a canyon. So long as they are in this canyon, gold is not expected to be found in paying quantities, as the bedrock is so smooth that gold would not remain on it. The gravel taken out prospects from 10 to 15 cents per pan; but the returns are small, for the reason that more boulders than dirt is taken out in driving the tunnel. On October 27th a washup was made from the dirt taken out by 2 men in 2 days, resulting in a cleanup of over an ounce. This was an improvement on former cleanups, the gold being coarser. The work is supposed to be about 4 feet above bedrock. From present indications, the channel will soon take a turn; if so, the bedrock will form a natural riffle, and immensely rich ground is sure to be struck. Part of the force are at work building an office and a store-room. All the work done on the ground is first-class, managing foreman Dow being a thoroughly practical man. Work will be prosecuted all winter.

WILD HORSE CREEK.

The 4 Chinese companies on Wild Horse are cleaning up for the season. So far, one of the companies had cleaned up 1 flume, out of 4, getting over \$1,000. Mr. Griffith, the only whiteman operating on the creek, is hydraulicizing, and has not cleaned up for 3 years. He will not make a cleanup this year. He thinks he has between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in his flumes, and has picked up several good nuggets this summer, 1 of them being worth \$50, 1 \$15 and 1 \$11.

THE OTHER CREEKS.

Mr. Leonard, a practical miner, who has stuck to Weaver creek for years, is reported to have done well this season, making a cleanup of over \$5,000 in coarse gold. He has 2 men at work, and will increase the force next summer. Weaver creek is a short distance from Cranbrook.

The mining engineer who has charge of the work on Findlay creek is absent in California. The outlook is reported as good and several small cleanups have been made.

A windmill is being built in Bull river, from which great results are expected. The ground lately worked has not turned out well, and operations will be resumed on the same side of the stream that has heretofore given good returns.—Donald Truth.

The Perry Creek Gold Mine.

A report from Col. James Baker, M. P. A., dated 24th ult., has been shown us, together with several ounces of gold dust the first sent down as a sample from the sluice boxes. Col. Baker says:—"Having so far recovered as to be able to ride, I went to inspect the mine. Much work had to be done at the tunnel to prepare for sluicing, and everything constructed for that purpose is done in an admirable manner. The undertaking of running a tunnel 550 feet in length into Mount Ceniz may be likened to that of an energetic individual putting up a factory, the building and machinery of which must be erected before he can expect any returns. Just so is it with the Perry Creek mines—a considerable amount of capital has been required before returns of gold can be made. The superintendent, Mr. Dow, is of the opinion that the bedrock will soon be reached when, instead of the sealy gold such as has been sent down, coarse aug-

gets are likely to be found. The width of tunnel at the face is now ten feet and the side walls of the ancient creek bed are plainly visible. Provisions for the next five months and everything needed have been provided, and the mines will be worked throughout the winter.—Victoria Colonist.

THE RANCH.

Short Horn Cattle.

A noted English breeder, in enumerating what he considered the good points of shorthorn cattle, stated that among other things the eye of the animal always influenced his choice to a great extent. A quiet, good natured eye was that of the animal likely to suit his purpose, but the keen eye, in constant motion, he avoided, because it indicated an irritable and uneasy temperament, and an animal of such a temperament would not easily fatten.—"North-western Live Stock Journal."

Horses Feet and Legs.

An eminent English veterinary surgeon says that a horse weighing 1,000 pounds throws 187½ pounds more weight on his fore legs than on his hind ones: the total weight of both being 600 pounds, or 300 pounds each. This shows the necessity of sound limbs and feet, especially of the fore ones, and that the greatest care ought to be had of these to keep them from being injured; for without good feet and legs the value of the horse is worthless for hard or quite fast work, and is much lessened even when the work is slow and easy. They are often injured from ignorance and carelessness, and it should be the first duty of a horseman to learn how to use and treat the legs and feet of his animals properly.

A "Cure" for Anthrax.

Anthrax, blackquarter or blackleg can be cured if taken in time. The animal affected must be bled from the large veins until the system is reduced. Years ago I was called to see a calf that had lain for half a day in one position and was so nearly dead that the blood would not flow on the one side of the neck. On trying the other side the blood spurted some feet and I deprived the animal of nearly one-third of what it had in its body. I then bathed him thoroughly with beef brine and alcohol of each 1 pt. and 1 oz. of saltpetre, with gratifying results. I have never known a case that was taken in hand in its early stages and bled enough to reduce the inflammation that was not saved, and I have known the disease for more than 30 years. I believe a good preventative can be used. It is the following: A bushel of salt to which is added 2 lbs. of saltpetre. Given in a pasture where the trouble was raging, I have seen it prevent all further trouble.—Charles Shute in Montana Live Stock Journal.

The Cattle Trade.

The various shipments of ranch stock this season have furnished unsatisfactory results, especially for sheep, the shipment of which, it must be admitted, has proven a failure. Cables today confirm our special despatch and report that the 459 head of ranch merinos which were on the steamship Montreal met a poor sale, making 42 shillings, or equal to 6½d, while the best Canadian made 7½d. The sheep were small, which may, to some extent, account for the difference in value, but although the experiment failed from a financial point of view it is hoped that with improved breeding the trade will reach a more remunerative level. The Toronto, which sailed for Liverpool last week, had 200 ranch sheep. Regarding ranch cattle the returns have been unfavorable but to-day's cables quoted sales at 5½d, which is considerably above recent prices. The stock, however, had to be carried some time, which would mean all the greater expense. Receipts of ranch this season were 5,000 head, against about 1,500 last year and the Quebec to Bristol has the final shipment of this season on board.—Montreal Gazette 13.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Holds an Important Meeting and Elects Life Directors.

A meeting of the directors of this society was held at Fitzgerald & Ellis' office Monday morning, when the report of the special committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the society, were taken up and fully discussed. At 2:30 p. m. there was a general meeting of the society, held in the town council chamber. The president, Mr. Amos Rowe Esq., occupied the chair. There was a good turn out of members residing in town and about half a dozen members from the country. The secretary, Mr. Fitzgerald, read the minutes of the last general meeting, held on the 19th of March, which were adopted without division. The president, in opening the business of the meeting, stated that as there never had been any complete code of rules and regulations,

it had been considered necessary to appoint a committee of experienced men to draft a code, and they now had the result of the labors of that committee before them for consideration. These rules he said should be carefully considered by the present meeting and put in proper form to be submitted to the annual meeting on the 6th of December prox. The president further said that there were radical changes proposed by the report of the committee, which should be properly weighed before being adopted. He also communicated the fact that the Ottawa government had decided to grant a title in fee without any reservations of the 93 acres which the society are now occupying on the banks of the Elbow river. Mr. Rowe congratulated the society in having secured from the government such a splendid site, contrasting the superior character of the present grounds, bounded on one side by the river and on the other by the town limits, as compared with the first land granted to the company, which was not nearly so well adapted for the purpose of the society in many other respects besides having no water.

On motion of Councillor Allan, seconded by Major Walker, the report of the special committee was taken up clause by clause. The first clause providing that the annual meeting be held on the first Monday in each December. When a president, vice-president, secretary treasurer and not more than seven directors, exclusive of six life directors and an auditor shall be elected.

Clause 2. Provides that none but members whose fee is paid can vote at the annual meeting.

Clause 3. Gives power to the president, or in his absence, the vice-president, to call meetings of the board on 10 days' notice, and that 5 officers shall form a quorum.

Clause 4. Defines the duties of the officers, which are the same as heretofore and similar to those in use in eastern societies.

Clause 5. Provides that a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures shall be submitted at each annual meeting.

Clause 6. Provides for the proper keeping of books and sending to the Lieutenant Governor by the 15th of January a full report of the society's operations during the previous year.

Clause 7. Provides that all information required by the Lieut. Governor shall be furnished by the society.

Clause 8. Provides for the election now of 6 life directors, who shall hold the society's property in trust.

Clause 9. Voting for officers shall be by ballot and no person shall be eligible for election who has not paid the membership fee.

Clause 10. Provides (as amended) that the membership fee shall be \$2.00, which entitles each member to free entry for competition of all articles of which he is the bona fide owner. Also free admission for self and such persons as are necessarily in charge of live stock.

Clause 11. All applications for entries must be made on printed form to the secretary before the fair.

Clauses 12 and 13. Are usual conditions as to classes of stock, &c.

Clause 14. Provides that the exhibition shall be open to all comers.

Clause 15. Dealt with the question of whether the names of all exhibitors shall be placed on their articles before the judges pass in review. This caused a long discussion which was ended by Mr. Baillie, seconded by Major Walker, that a special committee of 4 be appointed to draft a plan of making out the tickets and submitting the same to the annual meeting on the 6th December. On the question of who shall be the 6 life directors to hold property, &c. twelve gentlemen were nominated who were balloted for. The scrutineers Messrs. Baillie and Moody declared that Major James Walker, Samuel Ray, James Hanmerman, Leo Gatz, Amos Rowe and J. G. Fitzgerald, were the 6 having the highest votes. They were declared duly elected.

All the clauses of the special committee's report from 16 to 26 inclusive, which are of a general character, on motion of Councillor Allan were carried as "block."

A resolution was passed that anyone desiring to have amendments made in the rules and regulations of the society shall give notice of the same in writing to the secretary, at least 30 days before the annual meeting. This does not apply to the first meeting to be held as the above rules will not be finally passed till that meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Earth Trembles.

SAN FRANCISCO 19.—A shock of earthquake that was sharp enough to cause many people in the hotels and private houses to run out into the streets, was felt this afternoon. The direction was northwest to southwest and the duration ten seconds. Telegrams say that shocks were felt throughout central California.

OVER THE BORDER.

Now the truth was this: My father was the most sanguine of men, and the most ready to deceive himself. He lived continually (if I may presume to say so with-out breaking the fifth commandment) in a fool's paradise. When he was a boy nothing would do for him but he must go to London, refusing to till the acres which would afterward be his own, because he was ambitious, and ardently desired to be another Whittington. See the dangers of the common chap books, in which he had read the story of this great lord mayor! He so far resembled Whittington that he went up to London (by wagon from New-castle) with little in his pocket, except a letter of recommendation from the then vicar of Warr. worth to his brother, at the time a glover in Cheapside. How he became apprentice-like Whittington—to this glover, how he fell in love—like Whitting-ton—with his master's daughter how he married her—like Whittington—and in-herited the business, stock, capital, good will and all, may here only be thus briefly told, but by the death of his master he became actual and sole owner of a London shop, whereupon, my poor father's brain being always full of visions, he was in-flamed with the confidence that now, in-deed, he had nothing to look for but the making of an immense fortune. Worse than this, he thought that the fortune would come of its own accord. How a man living in the city of London could make so prodigious a mistake, I know not. Therefore he left the whole care of the business to his wife and his apprentice, and for his own part spent the day in coffee houses or on 'change, or wherever mer-chants and traders meet together. This made him full of great talk, and he pre-sently proceeded to imagine that he him-self was concerned in the great ventures and enterprises of which he heard so much, or perhaps because he could not actually have thought himself a merchant adventurer, he believed that before long he also should be embarking cargoes to the East and West Indies, running under convoy of frigates safe through the ene-my's privateers. It was out of the profits of these imaginary cargoes that he was to obtain that vast wealth of which he con-stantly thought and talked until, in the end, he believed that he possessed it. Meantime his poor wife, my mother, left in charge of the shop, and with her house hold cares as well, found, to her dismay, that the respectable business which her father had made was quickly falling from them, as their old friends died, one by one, or retired from trade, and no new ones coming in their places, for, as I have been credibly informed, the business of a tradesman or merchant in London is so precarious and uncertain that, unless it be constantly watched, pushed, nursed, encouraged, coaxed, fed and flattered, it presently withers away and perishes.

For want of the master's presence, for lack of pushing and encouragement, the yearly returns of the shop grew less and less. No one knew this except my mother. It was useless to tell my father. If she begged his attention to the fact, he only said that business was, in the nature of things, fluctuating; that a bad year would be succeeded by a good year, that large profits had recently been made by traders to Calicut and Surinam, where he had designs of employing his own capital, and that ventures to Canton had of late proved extremely successful. A poor man! He had no capital left, for now all was gone—capital, credit and custom. Yet he still continued to believe that his shop, the shop which came to him with his wife, was bringing to him, every year, a great and steady return, and that he was amassing a fortune.

One day—it was a Saturday evening in May in the year 1776 six years after the flight of Ralph Ennleton, when I was in my seventeenth year, and almost grown to my full height, I saw coming slowly along the narrow road which leads from the high-way to Warkworth a country cart, and in it two persons, the driver walking at the horse's head. I stood at the garden gate watching this cart idly, and the setting sun behind it, without so much as won-dering who these persons might be, until presently it came slowly down the road, which here slopes gently to the river and the bridge, and pulled up in front of our gate. When the cart stopped a lady got quickly down and seized my hands.

"You are my Drusilla!" she asked, and without waiting for a reply, because she was my mother and knew I could be no other than her own daughter, she fell upon my neck in a passion of weeping and sob-bing, saying that she knew I was her daughter dear, and that she was my most



She knew I was her daughter dear, unhappy ruined mother. It was my father who descended after her. He advanced with dignified step and the carriage of one in authority. I observed that his linen and the lace of his ruffles were of the very finest, and his coat, though dusty, of the finest broadcloth. He seemed not to

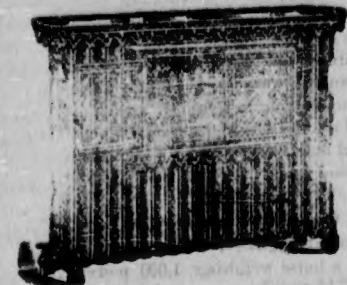
perceive my mother's tears. He bowed me and gave me his blessing. He gave the carrier with majestic air, and the carrier—be called the country cart—was a fine take great care of the horse, which he said was worth forty guineas if a penny, but the horse was a 10 year old cart horse worth at most four guineas, as I knew very well, because I knew the carrier.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NOTICE

LEFT at my place, on the Edmonton Trail, one bay colt, mare. No brands, white blaze on face, near fore foot white. Followed a freighter from south side of Railway track, Calgary. Owner can have same by paying stable bill and this notice.

GEO. KENLEY.



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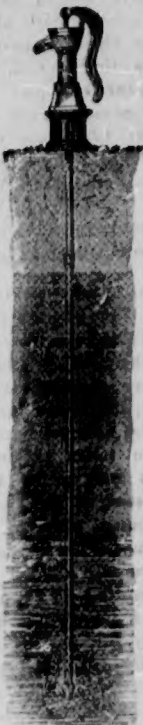
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